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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on 10 April 2008. **Claims 1-24** are now pending in the present application. This office action is made **Final**.

Claim Objections

2. The objection applied to the claim is withdrawn, as the proposed claim correction is approved.

Specification

3. The objection applied to the specification is withdrawn, as the proposed specification correction is approved.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 22-24 are drawn to a "...computer-readable medium..." (descriptive material) *per se* and considered non-statutory subject matter.

- a. **Claims 22-24** include the limitation "...computer-readable medium..." as recited in line(s) 1 of claim 22. The instant application (see pg. 3, [0010]) maintains a description of *a medium* as being a *propagated signal*.

Regarding **claims 22-24**, the claims failed to claim a computer-readable medium encoded (or embodied) with a computer program which defines structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and the rest (i.e., other elements) of the computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized. The Examiner recommends that the applicant clarify the claim language as supported by the specification. The language of the claim(s) raises a question as to whether the claim is directed merely to an abstract idea that does not result in a practical application producing a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter.

See MPEP § 2106.01(I). [Data structures not claimed as **embodied in computer-readable media** are descriptive material per se and are not statutory because they are **not capable of causing functional change in the computer**. See, e.g., Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1361, 31 USPQ2d at 1760 (claim to a data structure per se held nonstatutory). Such claimed data structures **do not define any structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and other claimed aspects of the invention** which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized.]

5. This list of examples is not intended to be exhaustive. The Examiner respectfully requests the applicant to review all claims and clarify the issues as listed above as well as any other issue(s) that are not listed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 7-18, and 20-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hein-Magnussen et al.** (hereinafter Hein-Magnussen) (**US 2004/0132407 A1**) in view **Burgess (US 7,027,575 B1)**.

Regarding **claim 1**, Hein-Magnussen discloses a communications (see pg. 5, [0128]; Figs. 2a-b & 3a-b) method, comprising:

receiving a request for a telecommunications service from a communication terminal (200, 200') which reads on the claimed "wireless client" (see pg. 6, [0142-0145]; pg. 7, [0152-0153, 0156]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a "ref. 302", 3b), where the user (201) of communication terminal (200) establishes a connection with user (201') of communication terminal (200');
providing by a cellular base station (e.g., 203 transceiver) a communication unit (202) which reads on the claimed "local exchange point of presence" to the wireless client (200) in response to the request, the local exchange point of presence (202) selected based on the geographic location of the wireless client (200) (see pg. 5, [0123]; pg. 6, [0132-0134, 0137-0138, 0148], Figs. 2a-c), where the server and router keeps track of where the communication terminals (200) are currently located to determine the nearest accessible communication unit (202) for access. The communication units (202, 202') are devices (e.g.,

computer/server) that provide communication access to terminals (200) in a network area (e.g., LAN) and connect the terminals (200) to an external network (e.g., Internet). ; and providing the telecommunications service to the wireless client (200) with a local telephone number through the local exchange point of presence (202) (see pg. 2, [0033]; pg. 6, [0132-0134, 0136, 0139-0140, 0143, 0148]; pg. 7, [0152]; Figs. 2a-b). Hein-Magnussen inexplicitly discloses having the feature(s) cellular base station; wherein the cellular base station provides cellular telephone services. However, the examiner maintains that the feature(s) cellular base station; wherein the cellular base station provides cellular telephone services was well known in the art, as taught by Burgess.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Burgess discloses the feature(s) cellular base station (e.g., wireless receiver/transmitter 202) (see col. 4, lines 54-58; col. 6, lines 13-15; Fig. 2);

wherein the cellular base station (e.g., wireless receiver/transmitter 202) provides cellular telephone services (see col. 6, lines 13-15), where the system is able to provide cellular services to wireless communications device (200).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess to have the feature(s) of cellular base station; wherein the cellular base station provides cellular telephone services, in order to provide a method for assigning telephone numbers to a communications device or line, as taught by Burgess (see col. 1, lines 55-57).

Regarding **claim 2**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Hein-Magnussen further

discloses the communications method of claim 1, wherein the telecommunications service comprises at least one of a messaging service, an information service, a paging service, a voicemail service, a facsimile service, an interactive voice response service, and a text-to-speech service (see pg. 6, [0139-0140]; pg. 7, [0154]; pg. 4, [0087]; Figs. 3a “ref. 303, 312”, 3b “ref. 303, 312”).

Regarding **claim 3**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Hein-Magnussen further discloses the communications method of claim 1, wherein the wireless client (200) comprises at least one of a mobile telephone, a personal digital assistant, and an interactive pager (see pg. 6, [0142, 0134]; pg. 7, [0152]; Figs. 22a-b), where the communication is established using terminals such as a computer, mobile telephone, and/or PDA.

Regarding **claim 7**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Hein-Magnussen further discloses the communications method of claim 1, wherein providing the local exchange point of presence (202, 230) to the wireless client (200) comprises detecting a geographic location of the wireless client (200) (see pg. 6, [0135-0138, 0143, 0148]; Figs. 2a-b), where the server and router keeps track of where the communication terminals (200) are currently located to determine the nearest accessible communication unit (202) for access.

Regarding **claim 8**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 7), in addition Hein-Magnussen further discloses the communication method of claim 7, wherein the geographic location of the wireless client (200) is detected during call set-up (see pg. 6, [0135-0138, 0142-0143, 0148];

pg. 7, [0153]; Figs. 2a-b), where the server and router keeps track of where the communication terminals (200) are currently located to determine the nearest accessible communication unit (202) for access.

Regarding **claim 9**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Hein-Magnussen further discloses the communications method of claim 1, wherein providing the local exchange point of presence (202, 230) to the wireless client (200) comprises referencing a database (210) which reads on the claimed “lookup table” associating geographic locations with local contact information (see pg. 6, [0135-0138, 0142-0144]; Figs. 2a-b).

Regarding **claim 10**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Hein-Magnussen further discloses the communications method of claim 1, wherein providing the local exchange point of presence (202) comprises providing a local telephone number to the wireless client (200) (see pg. 6, [0136, 0147-0148]; pg. 2, [0033]; pg. 3, [0052]), where the terminal (200) can call terminal (200') via a local network or internet using an IP address in which a phone number would be inherent for the IP address to be converted to or associated with a phone number. As a note, Burgess discloses wherein providing the local exchange point of presence (e.g., switching system or computer) comprises providing a local telephone number to the wireless client (e.g., wireless communications device 200) (see col. 2, lines 22-23; col. 6, lines 39-43; Fig. 2).

Regarding **claim 11**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 10), in addition Hein-Magnussen

further discloses the communications method of claim 10, wherein the local telephone number includes an exchange (202) corresponding to the geographic location of the wireless client (200) (see pg. 6, [0136-0137, 0142-0143, 0147-0148]; pg. 2, [0033]; pg. 3, [0052]), where the terminal's location is tracked by the server which provides connection via the nearest unit.

Regarding **claim 12**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Hein-Magnussen further discloses the communications method of claim 1, wherein providing the local exchange point of presence (202, 230) comprises providing a local IP address to the wireless client (200) (see pg. 6, [0136, 0142-0144]). As a note, Burgess discloses wherein providing the local exchange point of presence (e.g., switching system or computer) comprises providing a local IP address (e.g., telephone number) to the wireless client (e.g., wireless communications device 200) (see col. 2, lines 22-23; col. 6, lines 39-43; Fig. 2).

Regarding **claim 13**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Hein-Magnussen further discloses the communications method of claim 1, wherein providing the telecommunications service comprises routing messages from a local gateway (202) over an internet (220) which reads on the claimed "intermediate network" to a remote gateway (202', 230), thereby avoiding long distance charges (see pg. 6, [0142-0148]; pg. 1, [0005-0006]; Figs. 2a-b).

Regarding **claim 14**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 13), in addition Hein-Magnussen further discloses the communications method of claim 13, wherein the intermediate network

(220) comprises at least one of the Internet (220), the World Wide Web (220), and a telephone network (220) (see pg. 6, [0147]; pg. 1, [0005-0006]).

Regarding **claim 15**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Hein-Magnussen further discloses the communications method of claim 1, wherein providing the telecommunications service comprises routing messages from a local gateway wireless client (202) through at least one router (212) which reads on the claimed “top node” to a remote gateway (230), thereby avoiding long distance charges (see pg. 6, [0147, 0137]; pg. 1, [0005-0006]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a-b).

Regarding **claim 16**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Hein-Magnussen further discloses the communications method of claim 1, wherein providing the telecommunications service comprises communicating with the wireless client (200) from a first gateway (202) local to the geographic location of the wireless client (200) (see pg. 6, [0132, 0136-0137, 0142-0144]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a-b).

Regarding **claim 17**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 16), in addition Hein-Magnussen further discloses the communication method of claim 16, further comprising:

communicating with a second wireless client (200') from a second gateway (202', 230) local to the geographic location of the second wireless client (200'), the first (202) and second (230) gateways being geographically remote from each other (see pg. 6, [0132, 0136-0137, 0142-0144, 0148]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a-b); and

routing messages from the first gateway (202) to the second gateway (202') through at least one of an intermediate network (220) and a top node (212), thereby avoiding long distance charges (see pg. 6, [0132, 0135-0138, 0142-0144, 0147-0148]; pg. 1, [0005-0006; Figs. 2a-b, 3a-b).

Regarding **claim 18**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 16), in addition Hein-Magnussen further discloses the communication method of claim 16, further comprising:

communicating with a service servers (210) which reads on the claimed "server system" from a second gateway (202', 230) local to the geographic location of the server system (210), the first (202) and second (202') gateways being geographically remote from each other (see pg. 6, [0132, 0136-0137, 0142-0144, 0148]; Figs. 2a-b & 3a-b); and

routing messages from the first gateway (202) to the second gateway (202') through at least one of an intermediate network (220) and a top node (212), thereby avoiding long distance charges (see pg. 6, [0132, 0135-0138, 0142-0144, 0147-0148]; pg. 1, [0005-0006]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a-b).

Regarding **claim 20**, Hein-Magnussen discloses a communications apparatus comprising a gateway (202) (see pg. 5, [0128]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a-b) configured to:

receive a request for a telecommunications service from a wireless client (200) (see pg. 6, [0142-0145]; pg. 7, [0152-0153, 0156]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a "ref. 302", 3b), where the user (201) of communication terminal (200) establishes a connection with user (201') of communication terminal (200');

provide by a cellular base station (e.g., 203 transceiver) a local exchange point of presence to the wireless client (200) in response to the request, the local exchange point of presence (202) based on the geographic location of the wireless client (200) (see pg. 6, [0132, 0137-0138, 0148]; Figs. 2a-c), where the server and router keeps track of where the communication terminals (200) are currently located to determine the nearest accessible communication unit (202) for access; and

provide the telecommunications service to the wireless client (200) with a local telephone number through the local exchange point of presence (202) (see pg. 5, [0123]; pg. 2, [0033]; pg. 6, [0132-0134, 0136, 0139-0140, 0143, 0148]; pg. 7, [0152]; Figs. 2a-b). Hein-Magnussen inexplicitly discloses having the feature(s) cellular base station; wherein the cellular base station provides cellular telephone services. However, the examiner maintains that the feature(s) cellular base station; wherein the cellular base station provides cellular telephone services was well known in the art, as taught by Burgess.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Burgess discloses the feature(s) cellular base station (e.g., wireless receiver/transmitter 202) (see col. 4, lines 54-58; col. 6, lines 13-15; Fig. 2);

wherein the cellular base station (e.g., wireless receiver/transmitter 202) provides cellular telephone services (see col. 6, lines 13-15), where the system is able to provide cellular services to wireless communications device (200).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess to have the feature(s) of cellular base station; wherein the cellular base station provides cellular

telephone services, in order to provide a method for assigning telephone numbers to a communications device or line, as taught by Burgess (see col. 1, lines 55-57).

Regarding **claim 21**, Hein-Magnussen discloses a communications apparatus (see pg. 5, [0128]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a-b), comprising:

means (202) for receiving a request for a telecommunications service from a wireless client (200) (see pg. 6, [0142-0145]; pg. 7, [0152-0153, 0156]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a “ref. 302”, 3b), where the user (201) of communication terminal (200) establishes a connection with user (201') of communication terminal (200');

means (220) for providing by a cellular base station (e.g., 203 transceiver) a local exchange point of presence (202) to the wireless client (200) in response to the request, the local exchange point of presence (202) selected based on the geographic location of the wireless client (200) (see pg. 5, [0123]; pg. 6, [0132-0134, 0137-0138, 0148]; Figs. 2a-c), where the server and router keeps track of where the communication terminals (200) are currently located to determine the nearest accessible communication unit (202) for access. The communication units (202, 202') are devices (e.g., computer/server) that provide communication access to terminals (200) in a network area (e.g., LAN) and connect the terminals (200) to an external network (e.g., Internet). ; and

means (212) for providing the telecommunications service to the wireless client (200) with a local telephone number through the local exchange point of presence (202) (see pg. 2, [0033]; pg. 6, [0132-0134, 0136, 0139-0140, 0143, 0148]; pg. 7, [0152]; Figs. 2a-b). Hein-Magnussen inexplicitly discloses having the feature(s) cellular base station; wherein the cellular base station provides cellular telephone services. However, the examiner maintains

that the feature(s) cellular base station; wherein the cellular base station provides cellular telephone services was well known in the art, as taught by Burgess.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Burgess discloses the feature(s) cellular base station (e.g., wireless receiver/transmitter 202) (see col. 4, lines 54-58; col. 6, lines 13-15; Fig. 2);

wherein the cellular base station (e.g., wireless receiver/transmitter 202) provides cellular telephone services (see col. 6, lines 13-15), where the system is able to provide cellular services to wireless communications device (200).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess to have the feature(s) of cellular base station; wherein the cellular base station provides cellular telephone services, in order to provide a method for assigning telephone numbers to a communications device or line, as taught by Burgess (see col. 1, lines 55-57).

Regarding **claim 22**, Hein-Magnussen discloses a computer-readable medium encoded with a program executable by a computer (see pg. 4, [0104-0105]) comprising:

logic configured to receive a request for a telecommunications service from a wireless client (200) (see pg. 6, [0142-0145]; pg. 7, [0152-0153, 0156]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a “ref. 302”, 3b), where the user (201) of communication terminal (200) establishes a connection with user (201') of communication terminal (200');

logic configured to provide by a cellular base station (e.g., 203 transceiver) a local exchange point of presence (202) to the wireless client (200) in response to the request, the local exchange point of presence (202) selected based on the geographic location of the

wireless client (200) (see pg. 5, [0123]; pg. 6, [0132-0134, 0137-0138, 0148]; Figs. 2a-c), where the server and router keeps track of where the communication terminals (200) are currently located to determine the nearest accessible communication unit (202) for access. The communication units (202, 202') are devices (e.g., computer/server) that provide communication access to terminals (200) in a network area (e.g., LAN) and connect the terminals (200) to an external network (e.g., Internet). ; and

logic configured to provide the telecommunications service to the wireless client (200) with a local telephone number through the local exchange point of presence (202) (see pg. 2, [0033]; pg. 6, [0132-0134, 0136, 0139-0140, 0143, 0148]; pg. 7, [0152]; Figs. 2a-b). Hein-Magnussen inexplicitly discloses having the feature(s) cellular base station; wherein the cellular base station provides cellular telephone services. However, the examiner maintains that the feature(s) cellular base station; wherein the cellular base station provides cellular telephone services was well known in the art, as taught by Burgess.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Burgess discloses the feature(s) cellular base station (e.g., wireless receiver/transmitter 202) (see col. 4, lines 54-58; col. 6, lines 13-15; Fig. 2);

wherein the cellular base station (e.g., wireless receiver/transmitter 202) provides cellular telephone services (see col. 6, lines 13-15), where the system is able to provide cellular services to wireless communications device (200).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess to have the feature(s) of cellular base station; wherein the cellular base station provides cellular

telephone services, in order to provide a method for assigning telephone numbers to a communications device or line, as taught by Burgess (see col. 1, lines 55-57).

Regarding **claim 23**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 22), in addition Hein-Magnussen further discloses the computer readable medium of claim 22, wherein the computer-readable medium comprises at least one of a disk, a client device, and a network device (see pg. 6, [0132, 0143]; pg. 4, [0104-0105]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a-b).

Regarding **claim 24**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 22), in addition Hein-Magnussen further discloses the computer readable medium of claim 22, wherein the telecommunications service comprises at least one of a messaging service, an information service, a paging service, a voicemail service, a facsimile service, an interactive voice response service, and a text-to-speech service (see pg. 6, [0139-0140]; pg. 7, [0154]; pg. 4, [0087]; Figs. 3a “ref. 303, 312”, 3b “ref. 303, 312”).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hein-Magnussen et al.** (hereinafter Hein-Magnussen) (**US 2004/0132407 A1**) in view of **Burgess** (**US 7,027,575 B1**) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of **Chen et al.** (hereinafter Chen) (**US 2003/0054810 A1**).

Regarding **claim 4**, Hein-Magnussen discloses the communications method of claim 1, further comprising establishing a connection to the wireless client (200) and providing a menu of telecommunications services (see pg. 5, [0123]; pg. 6, [0139,0142-0143,0140]; Figs. 3a), where the server offers different services to the portable communication terminal in which a menu would be inherent. Hein-Magnussen does not specifically disclose having the feature services capable of being displayed by the wireless client. However, the examiner maintains that the feature services capable of being displayed by the wireless client was well known in the art, as taught by Chen.

In the same field of endeavor, Chen discloses the feature services capable of being displayed by the cell phone (204a) which reads on the claimed “wireless client” (see pg. 3, [0049]; pg. 6, [0075-0078] pg. 8, [0116-0119]; Figs. 1, 11B, 15, & 18A-C), where the screenshots or applet displays the services on the screen of the mobile devices (204a).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hein-Magnussen, Burgess, and Chen to have the feature services capable of being displayed by the wireless client, in order to have interaction with a user of a mobile device with limited bandwidth and screen space, as taught by Chen (see pg. 6, [0075]).

Regarding **claim 6**, Hein-Magnussen discloses wherein receiving the request for telecommunications service comprises receiving a user (201) input (see pg. 6, [0142-0143; Fig. 3a “ref. 302”]). Hein-Magnussen does not specifically disclose having the feature input through a graphical user interface displayed on the wireless client. However, the examiner maintains that the feature input through a graphical user interface displayed on the wireless client was well known in the art, as taught by Chen.

Chen further discloses the feature input through a applet or screenshot (600) which reads on the claimed “graphical user interface” displayed on the wireless client (204a) (see pg. 3, [0049]; pg. 6, [0075-0078] pg. 8, [0116-0119]; Figs. 1, 11B, 15, 18A-C), where the user has interaction with the screenshots or applet which displays the services on the screen of the mobile devices (204a).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hein-Magnussen, Burgess, and Chen to have the feature input through a graphical user interface displayed on the wireless client, in order to have interaction with a user of a mobile device with limited bandwidth and screen space, as taught by Chen (see pg. 6, [0075]).

Claims 5 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hein-Magnussen et al.** (hereinafter Hein-Magnussen) (**US 2004/0132407 A1**) in view of **Burgess** (**US 7,027,575 B1**) and **Chen et al.** (hereinafter Chen) (**US 2003/0054810 A1**) as applied to claim 4 and 1 above, and further in view of **Mousseau et al.** (hereinafter Mousseau) (**US 5,559,800**).

Regarding **claim 5**, the combination of Hein-Magnussen, Burgess, and Chen discloses the communications method of claim 4, wherein establishing a connection to the wireless device (200) comprises exchanging user information (see pg. 6, [0143-0145]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a-b), where the terminal transmit and forward information such as IP address and alias over a wireless connection. The combination of Hein-Magnussen, Burgess, and Chen does not specifically disclose having the feature exchanging information over a control channel. However, the examiner maintains that the feature exchanging information over a control channel was well known in the art, as taught by Mousseau.

In the same field of endeavor, Mousseau discloses the feature exchanging information over a control channel (see col. 6, lines 12-24; Fig. 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hein-Magnussen, Burgess, and Chen with Mousseau to have the feature exchanging information over a control channel, in order for the DTE (10) user to send data to the gateway, as taught by Mousseau (see col. 6, lines 15-19).

Regarding **claim 19**, Hein-Magnussen discloses the communications method of claim 1 (see pg. 6, [0135]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a-b), where telecommunications service is provided by the server system (210),

wherein receiving a request for a telecommunications service from a wireless client (200) (see pg. 6, [0142-0145]; pg. 7, [0152-0153, 0156]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a “ref. 302”, 3b), where the

user (201) of communication terminal (200) establishes a connection with user (201') of communication terminal (200') comprises:

establishing a connection to the wireless client (200) (see pg. 6, [0139-0140, 0142-0145]; pg. 7, [0152-0153, 0156]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a "ref. 302", 3b), where the user (201) of communication terminal (200) establishes a connection with user (201') of communication terminal (200'),

examining the user information to verify that telecommunication services are available to the client (200) (see pg. 6, [0135-0136, 0139]),

providing a menu of available telecommunication services (see pg. 6, [0139,0142-0143,0140]; Figs. 3a), where the server offers different services to the portable communication terminal in which a menu would be inherent; and

receiving input from the wireless client (see pg. 6, [0142-0143; Fig. 3a "ref. 302"]), where a user (201) provides input,

wherein providing by a cellular base station (e.g., 203 transceiver) a local exchange point of presence (202) to the wireless client (200) in response to the request comprises (see pg. 5, [0123]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a-b):

detecting a geographic location of the wireless client (200), the geographic location encompassing a business (e.g., company) or residential (e.g., household) address (see pg. 6, [0.132, 0135-0138, 0143, 0148]; Figs. 2a-b), where the server and router keeps track of where the communication terminals (200) are currently located to determine the nearest accessible communication unit (202) for access;

referencing the geographic location in a lookup table (210) (see pg. 6, [0135-0138, 0142-0144]; Figs. 2a-b); and

providing local contact information from the lookup table (210), the local contact information associated with the geographic location in the lookup table (210) (see pg. 6, [0135-0138, 0142-0144]; Figs. 2a-b); and

wherein providing the telecommunications service to the wireless client (200) with a local telephone number through the local exchange point of presence comprises (see Figs. 2a-b, 3a-b):

receiving a message at a local gateway (202) (see pg. 6, [0142-0148]; pg. 1, [0005-0006]; Figs. 2a-b);

determining a remote gateway (202', 230) for transmission of the message (see pg. 6, [0137, 0142-0148]; pg. 1, [0005-0006]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a-b); and

routing the message to the remote gateway through at least one of an intermediate network and a top node (see pg. 6, [0137, 0142-0148]; pg. 1, [0005-0006]; Figs. 2a-b, 3a-b).

Hein-Magnussen inexplicitly discloses having the feature(s) cellular base station; the input chosen from the menu of telecommunication services; including exchanging user information over a control channel. However, the examiner maintains that the feature(s) cellular base station; wherein the cellular base station provides cellular telephone services was well known in the art, as taught by Burgess.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Burgess discloses the feature(s) cellular base station (e.g., wireless receiver/transmitter 202) (see col. 4, lines 54-58; col. 6, lines 13-15; Fig. 2);

wherein the cellular base station (e.g., wireless receiver/transmitter 202) provides cellular telephone services (see col. 6, lines 13-15), where the system is able to provide cellular services to wireless communications device (200). As a note, Burgess at the least further discloses wherein providing the telecommunications service to the wireless client (e.g., wireless communications device 200) with a local telephone number through the local exchange point of presence (e.g., switching system or computer) (see col. 2, lines 22-23; col. 6, lines 39-43; Fig. 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess to have the feature(s) of cellular base station; wherein the cellular base station provides cellular telephone services, in order to provide a method for assigning telephone numbers to a communications device or line, as taught by Burgess (see col. 1, lines 55-57). The combination of Hein-Magnussen and Burgess does not specifically disclose having the feature(s) the input chosen from the menu of telecommunication services; including exchanging user information over a control channel. However, the examiner maintains that the feature the input chosen from the menu of telecommunication services was well known in the art, as taught by Chen.

Chen further discloses the feature the input chosen from the menu of telecommunication services (see pg. 3, [0049]; pg. 6, [0075-0078] pg. 8, [0116-0119]; Figs. 1, 11B, 15, 18A-C), where the user has interaction with the screenshots (600) or applet which displays the services on the screen of the mobile devices (204a).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hein-Magnussen, Burgess, and Chen to have the feature the input chosen from the menu of telecommunication services, in order to have interaction with a user of a mobile device with limited bandwidth and screen space, as taught by Chen (see pg. 6, [0075]). The combination of Hein-Magnussen, Burgess, and Chen does not specifically disclose having the feature including exchanging user information over a control channel. However, the examiner maintains that the feature including exchanging user information over a control channel was well known in the art, as taught by Mousseau.

In the same field of endeavor, Mousseau discloses the feature including exchanging user information over a control channel (see col. 6, lines 12-24; Fig. 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hein-Magnussen, Burgess, and Chen with Mousseau to have the feature including exchanging user information over a control channel, in order for the DTE (10) user to send data to the gateway, as taught by Mousseau (see col. 6, lines 15-19).

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 10 April 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees with applicant's arguments as the applied reference(s) provide more than adequate support and to further clarify (see the above claims for relevant citations and comments in this section).

9. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Regarding applicant's argument of claim 1 on pg. 17, 2nd full par., "...providing the telecommunications service to the wireless client with a local telephone number through the local exchange point of presence, wherein the cellular base station provides telephone services...", the Examiner respectfully disagrees. As a note, the instant application basically describes the claimed feature "...providing the telecommunications service to the wireless client..." as described on pg. 12, [0042]; Fig. 3. Applicant has failed to appreciate the combined teachings of well-known prior art Hein-Magnussen and Burgess that clearly discloses the claimed feature(s) as would be clearly recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art. In particular, Hein-Magnussen discloses the language as related to the claimed feature(s) providing the telecommunications service to the wireless client (200) with a local telephone number through the local exchange point of presence (202) (see pg. 2, [0033]; pg. 6, [0132-0134, 0136, 0139-0140, 0143, 0148]; pg. 7, [0152]; Figs. 2a-b). Hein-Magnussen further discloses other wireless protocols (see pg. 5, [0123]) and GSM (see pg. 6, [0147]). As further support in the same field of endeavor, Burgess discloses the language as related to the claimed feature(s) cellular base station (e.g., wireless receiver/transmitter 202) (see col. 4, lines 54-58; col. 6, lines 13-15; Fig. 2);

wherein the cellular base station (e.g., wireless receiver/transmitter 202) provides cellular telephone services (see col. 6, lines 13-15), where the system is able to provide cellular

services to wireless communications device (200). Therefore, the combination(s) of the reference(s) Hein-Magnussen and Burgess as addressed above more than adequately meets the claim limitations.

10. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

Consequently, the Examiner respectfully disagrees with applicant's argument (see pg. 18, 1st full par.). Applicant has failed to interpret and appreciate the combined teachings of the prior art Hein-Magnussen and Burgess that clearly discloses the claimed feature(s) as would be clearly recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art. For example, the applied references Hein-Magnussen and Burgess (see each applied reference and citations) are in the same field of endeavor in which each reference disclose features that are common knowledge in the art as applied above. As a note, Hein-Magnussen discloses other wireless protocols (see pg. 5, [0123]) and GSM (see pg. 6, [0147]) and Burgess discloses telecommunications system (see col. 4, lines 54-58; col. 6, lines 13-15; Fig. 2). In this case, Burgess at the least discloses the features above, for the purpose of providing a method for assigning telephone numbers to a communications device, as taught by Burgess (see col. 1, lines 55-57).

11. Regarding applicant's argument(s) of claims 2-24, the claims are addressed for the same reasons as set forth above and as applied above in each claim rejection.
12. The Examiner requests applicant to provide support for any further amended claim language.

Conclusion

13. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to WILLIE J. DANIEL JR whose telephone number is (571)272-7907. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Appiah can be reached on (571) 272-7904. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2617

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/WJD,JR/

WJD,JR
17 July 2008

/Charles N. Appiah/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617